

MYP 4

INDIVIDUALS AND SOCIETIES (I & S)

Complied Notes

UNIT – 1 GLOBALISATION

Topic: Globalisation, Sustainable development, War and Peace and Superpowers.

Globalization is most fundamentally the integration of various political, economic, and cultural systems. It is the conversion and inter-connection of people, places and ideas that collectively transforms the economy, means of communication and transportation, the political process, and culture and society. It is most basically the expansion of a culture or society beyond its nation or community.

Some of the benefits of **globalization** include: Foreign Direct Investment. Foreign direct investment (“FDI”) tends to increase at a much greater rate than the growth in world trade, helping boost technology transfer, industrial restructuring, and the growth of global companies.

There is substantial evidence, from countries of different sizes and different regions, that as countries "globalize" their citizens benefit, in the form of access to a wider variety of goods and services, lower prices, more and better-paying jobs, improved health, and higher overall living standards. It is probably no mere coincidence that over the past 20 years, as a number of countries have become more open to global economic forces, the percentage of the developing world living in extreme poverty—defined as living on less than \$1 per day—has been cut in half.

Some of the benefits of globalization include:

- **Foreign Direct Investment:** Foreign direct investment (FDI) tends to increase at a much greater rate than the growth in world trade, helping boost technology transfer, industrial restructuring, and the growth of global companies.
- **Technological Innovation:** Increased competition from globalization helps stimulate new technology development, particularly with the growth in FDI, which helps improve economic output by making processes more efficient.
- **Economies of Scale:** Globalization enables large companies to realize economies of scale that reduce costs and prices, which in turn supports further economic growth, although this can hurt many small businesses attempting to compete domestically.

Some of the risks of globalization include:

- **Interdependence:** Globalization leads to the interdependence between nations, which could cause regional or global instabilities if local economic fluctuations end up impacting a large number of countries relying on them.
- **National Sovereignty:** Some see the rise of nation-states, multinational or global firms, and other international organizations as a threat to sovereignty. Ultimately, this could cause some leaders to become nationalistic or xenophobic.

- **Equity Distribution:** The benefits of globalization can be unfairly skewed towards rich nations or individuals, creating greater inequalities and leading to potential conflicts both nationally and internationally as a result.
- In the U.S. and Europe, new banking regulations were introduced that limited capital flows. Tariffs have been put in place at times to protect domestic industries seen as vital, such as a 127% U.S. tariff on Chinese paper clips or Japan's 778% tariff on imported rice. In Brazil—where import tariffs run between 10% and 35%—the new government announced in May 2019 that it plans to reduce them by 10 percentage points over the next four years.
- The 2016 election of Donald Trump in the United States and the British vote to leave the European Union (known as the Brexit) have also contributed to the anti-globalization movement. These trends have been driven by anti-immigration sentiments in Europe, although 2018 election results veer more pro- than anti-globalization.

Frequently asked questions.

- What is globalization?
- How does globalization affect women?
- Did globalization give rise to low wage work force?
- Why are so many people opposed to globalization?
- Does globalization diminish cultural diversity?
- Can globalization be controlled?

Conceptual point: -

“It’s true that multinational corporations make a consistent practice of operating sweatshops in low-wage countries, with poor working conditions and substandard wages. Globalization is irreversible. In the long run, globalization is likely to be an unrelenting phenomenon. But for significant periods of time, its momentum can be hindered by a variety of factors, ranging from political will to availability of infrastructure.”

UN says sustainable development as ‘Development that meets the need of the present generation without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs.’

Sustainable development is **development** that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. **Sustainable development** has continued to evolve as that of protecting the world's resources while its true agenda is to control the world's resources. This means we cannot continue using current levels of resources as this will not leave enough for future generations. Stabilising and reducing carbon emissions is key to living within environmental limits.

What is an example of economic sustainability?

Long-term **economic sustainability** concerns the present and future value of natural resources, like drinking water, as well as products, investments, consumption, markets and the global **economy**.

What are some characteristics of a sustainable economy? The needs of everyone in the community are met and people feel safe, healthy and ultimately happy. Our environment is appreciated, protected and enhanced and damage to the environment is minimized. **Sustainable development** encourages us to conserve and enhance our resource base, by gradually changing the ways in which we develop and use technologies. Countries must be allowed to meet their basic needs of employment, food, energy, water and sanitation.

Preservation of human capital, physical capital and natural capital. The **main features of sustainable economic development** are: Reduction in pollution, quality of life of future generation should not reduce, efficient use of natural resources, Social equality.

Globalisation in sustainable economic development in developing countries creates new opportunities, new ideas, open new markets that an entrepreneur may have not had in their home country. Globalization especially plays an increasingly important role in the developing countries. It incorporates elements such as economic processes, technological developments, political influences, health systems, social and natural environment factors and it has also created new opportunities for developing countries such as, to access developed countries markets, growth and improved productivity and living standards through technology. This leads to more opportunity to capital flows, technology, human resource, economical imports and larger export markets. It also allows businesses in less industrialized countries to become part of international production networks and supply chains

Bad side

The growth of international trade has aggravated the income inequalities, both between and within industrialized and less industrialized nations. Not only that, transnational corporations increasingly attempt at dominating the Global commerce, which seek to maximize profits without regard for the development needs of individual countries or the local populations is another negative impact. The protectionist policies in industrialized countries prevent many producers in the Third World from accessing export markets and the volume and volatility of capital flows increases the risks of banking and currency crises, especially in countries with weak financial institutions.

Globalization represents Sustaining the increasing prosperity for all without over-exploiting the environment and natural resources. If globalization does not succeed in achieving sustainability in the three dimensions of Economic, Ecological and Social, it will increasingly come under pressure and thus, so would global governance, which must lay down the political framework conditions for sustainable globalization.

1. Give an account on globalization changing the demography around the world. Discuss the pros and cons of global economy.
2. How does one economy effect the other economy? Discuss cause and effect of interlinked economies. Create a hypothetical situation to present your case.

Forces behind globalisation:

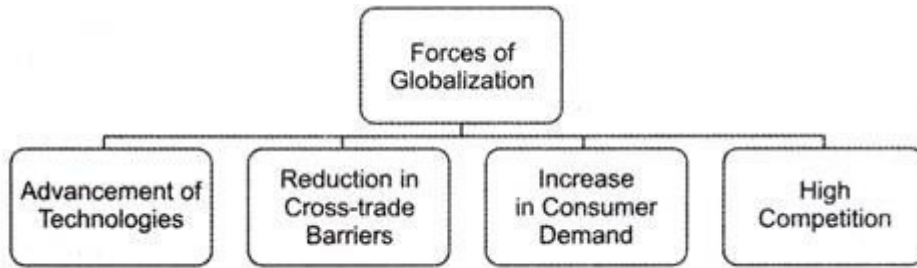


Figure-1: Globalization Forces

The different forces (as shown in Figure-1) are explained as follows:

(a) Advancement of Technologies:

Refers to one of the crucial factors of globalization. Since 1990s, enhancement in telecommunications and Information Technology (IT) has marked remarkable improvements in access of information and increase in economic activities. This advancement in technologies has led to the growth of various sectors of economies throughout the world.

Apart from this, the advancement in technology and improved communication network has facilitated the exchange of goods and services, resources, and ideas, irrespective of geographical location. In this way, advanced technologies have led to economic globalization.

(b) Reduction in Cross-trade Barriers:

Refer to one of the critical forces of globalization. Every- country restricts the movement of goods and services across its border. It imposes tariffs and quotas on the goods and services imported in its country. In addition, the random changes in the regulations create a chaos in global business environment.

Such practices impose limits on international business activities. However, gradual relief in the cross-border trade restrictions by most governments induces free trade, which, in turn, increases the growth rate of an economy.

(c) Increase in Consumer Demand:

Acts as a main driver to facilitate globalization. Over the years, with increase in the level of income and standard of living, the demand of consumers for various products has also increased. Apart from this, nowadays, consumers are well aware about products and services available in other countries, which impel many organizations to work in association with foreign players for catering to the needs of the domestic market.

(d) High Competition:

Constitutes an important driver for bringing about globalization. An organization generally strives hard to gain competitive edge in the market. The frequent increase in competition in the domestic market compels organizations to go global. Thus, various organizations enter other countries (for selling goods and services) to expand their market share.

They export goods in foreign markets where the price of goods and services are relatively high. Many organizations have achieved larger global market shares through mergers and acquisitions, strategic alliances, and joint ventures. So, these are the major factors that have contributed a lot in globalization and the growth of global economy.

What Is Economic Interdependence?

Let's say you've just been appointed to the president's economic advisory board. You are tasked with examining America's economic interdependence and determining how to restore

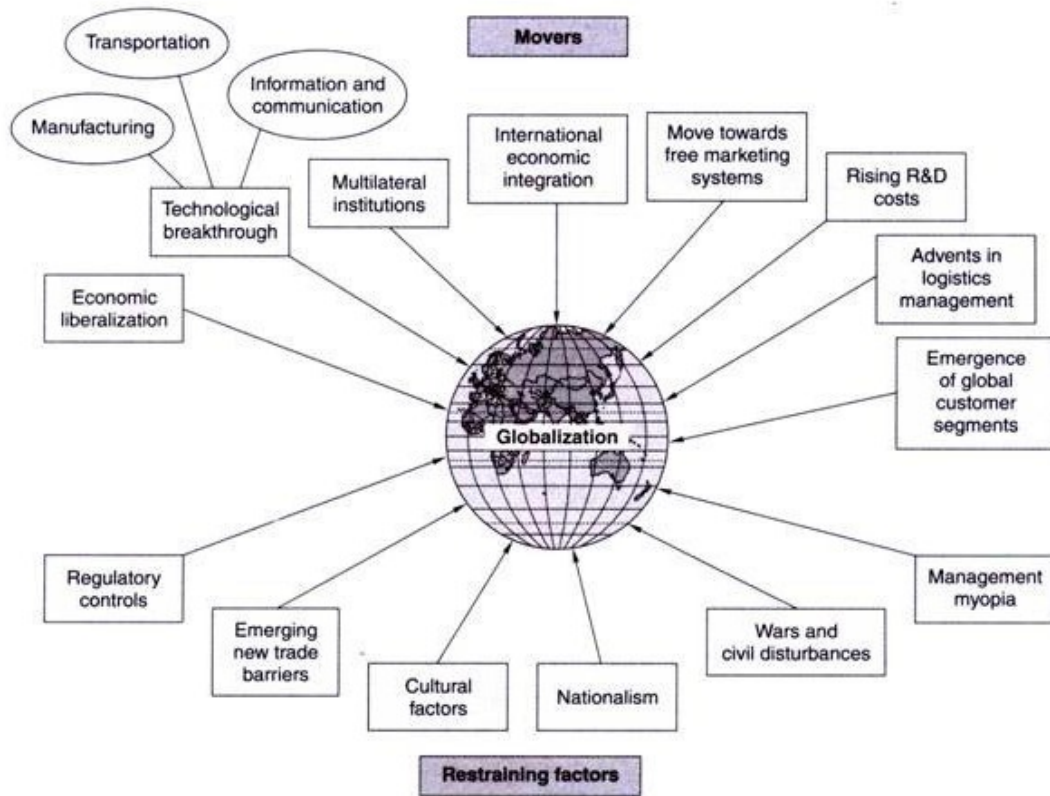
the economy of the United States. How will you do it? First, you must understand what economic interdependence is.

Economic interdependence is a system by which many companies are economically dependent upon each other. On a macroeconomic level, this can involve many countries being economically dependent upon each other as well. This interdependence is a product of **labour specialization**, meaning that when so many products are produced in one nation, jobs become more specialized and economic interdependence is bound to form. When this happens, companies must become part of a trading network, and they depend upon each other to supply products that they cannot produce themselves. One by-product of economic interdependence is **globalization**. This is where each nation and their economies are dependent on other nations for products and goods. For example, the United States today depends on China to provide it with many goods.

Economic Interdependence Examples

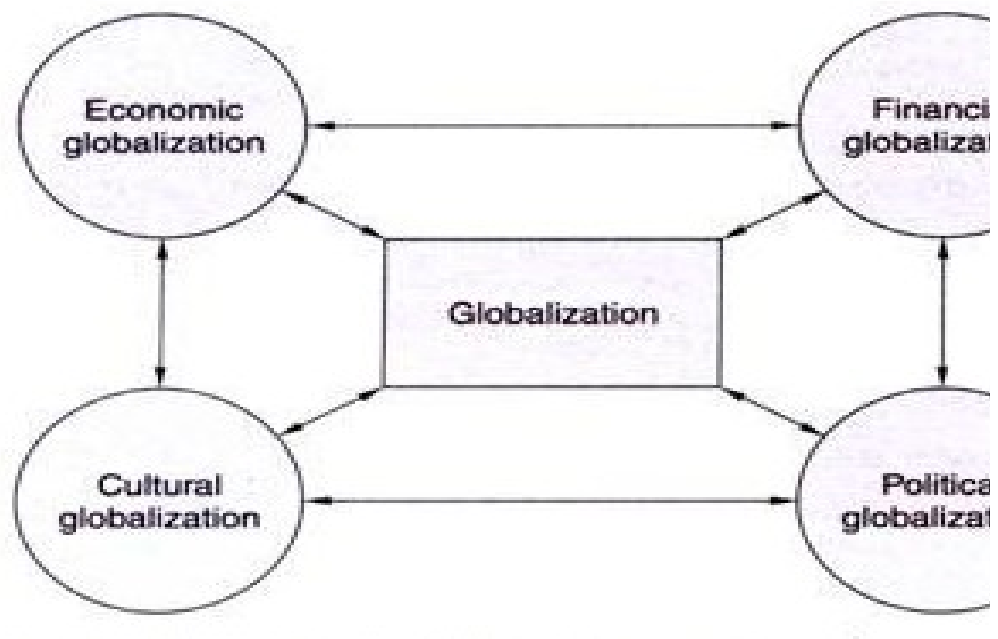
Economic interdependence is primarily a phenomenon involving a nation with an advance economy. In a nation that has multiple industries and manufacturers, such as the United States, not all companies can produce all the inputs that they need to make the products they sell. Therefore, each industry must rely on other industries to make their components. For example, the auto industry relies on the steel industry and the computer industry to make many of the components found in its cars.

Another example is Wal-Mart, the largest chain store in the world. Wal-Mart relies upon hundreds of other companies and manufacturers for goods to sell in its stores. The suppliers also rely on Wal-Mart to sell their goods; it's a co-dependent relationship in which each company relies on the other for goods, services, and sales



Factors associated with Globalization.

Globalization may be defined as the process of integration and convergence of economic, financial, cultural, and political systems across the world.



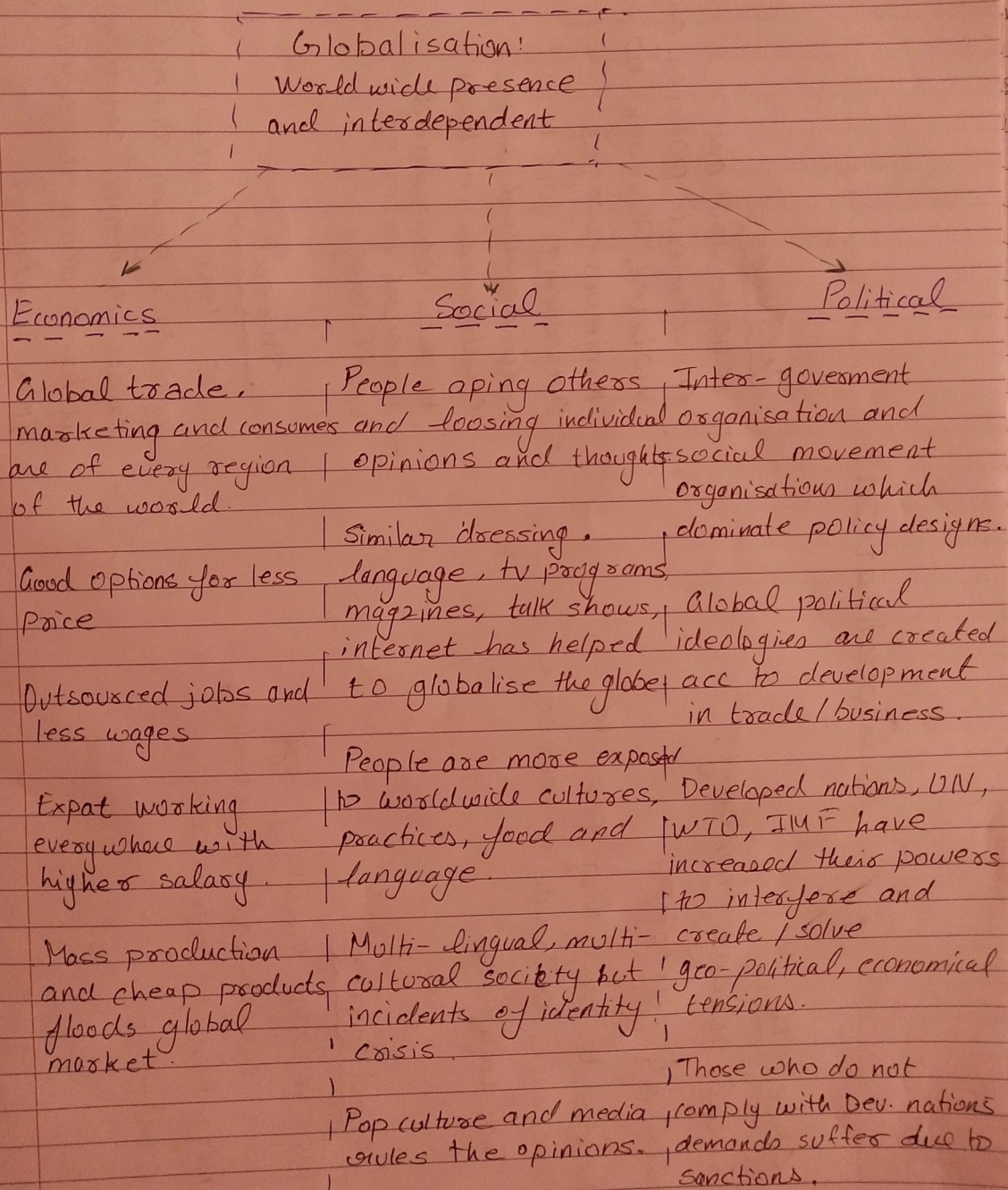
(i) Economic Globalization:

The term 'globalization' is widely used in business circles and economics to describe the increasing internationalization of markets for goods and services, the financial system, corporations and industries, technology, and competition.

In the globalized economy, distances and national boundaries have substantially diminished with the removal of obstacles to market access. Besides, there have been reductions in transaction costs and compression of time and distance in international transactions.

Globalisation.

Going Further



UNIT 2 – SUSTIANABLE MANAGEMENT AND URBAN PLANNING.

What Is Sustainable Development?

Sustainable development is an approach to development that takes the finite resources of the Earth into consideration. This can mean a lot of different things to different people, but it most commonly refers to the use of renewable energy resources and sustainable agriculture or forestry practices. It also entails the use of sustainable mineral use along with many other things. The idea is to create a system that is "sustainable", meaning one that can keep going indefinitely into the future.

Sustainable management

It has been created to be defined as the application of sustainable practices in the categories of businesses, agriculture, society, environment, and personal life by managing them in a way that will benefit current generations and future generations. Sustainable development doesn't always refer to environmental sustainability or other green topics. Sustainable development also needs to take economic and social sustainability into account in order to fit within the parameters of sustainable development.

➤ Provide Basic Human Needs

A rising population will also make use of the bare essentials of life such as food, water, and shelter. The provision of these essentials is based almost entirely around having an infrastructure that can sustain them for the long-term. If energy is continually developed on finite fossil fuels instead of sustainable options, the cost and environmental toll of supplying even basic needs can become staggering.

➤ Agricultural Necessity

Agriculture will have to catch up with that growing population as well, figuring out ways to feed around 3 billion more people than it currently does. If the same unsustainable tilling, seeding, watering, spraying and harvesting methods are used into the future, they can become very costly as fossil fuel resources run out.

➤ Accommodate City Development

As populations rise, cities will need to become larger to accommodate the influx of new residents. If these cities are developed non-sustainably, they will become more and more expensive to build and maintain over time. This is because the resources being used to develop the cities will be finite fossil fuels that will only get more expensive as they run out over time. The higher volume of these fuels required to produce energy for this larger population will also negatively impact the air quality of cities. If cities use sustainable development practices, they can conceivably make way for new housing and business developments indefinitely.

➤ Control Climate Change

Climate change is another issue that can be at least partially remedied through sustainable development. Sustainable development practices would mandate a lower use of fossil fuels, which are not sustainable and which produce greenhouse gases. As the population rises, more

people will be requiring more energy and will be putting an even greater strain on the world climate.

➤ **Provide Financial Stability**

Sustainable development can also produce more financially sustainable economies throughout the world. Resource-poor economies will gain access to free and accessible energy through renewables while also having the opportunity to train workers for jobs that won't be displaced by the basic reality of finite resources. Jobs built around the "old" model of unsustainable development simply have no place in economies of the future. This has nothing to do with politics or ethics, but rather the bare mechanics of how economies price out finite resources over time. Industries built around a reliance upon a resource that will not be accessible into the future will ultimately fail, leaving sustainable development as the only option moving forward.

➤ **Sustain Biodiversity**

Biodiversity suffers through overconsumption and unsustainable development practices. Beyond the basic ethical quandary presented by this fact, there is the further concern that these species are a part of a food-web that humans rely on.

For example, if unsustainable agricultural practices are used in regard to pesticides, bees and other pollinators could be negatively impacted. Without bees, at least 19 major food crops would suffer and nearly 50% of the food in most grocery stores would be non-existent. Also, unsustainable development pollutes the oceans, which are home to a significant amount of algae species that humans rely on for a significant amount of the oxygen they breathe.

There are few objectives of sustainable development: These include social progress and equality, environmental protection, conservation of natural resources and stable economy.

Need and Importance



Sustainable development is cleaner, has the potential to be more efficient, has long-term potential and is the only way forward for a growing world economy. People already use a huge amount of the Earth's non-renewable resources to live their everyday lives. As more people join them, more of these resources are needed and the faster these resources are depleted. Over enough time, sustainable development will no longer be an option for people who want to feel good about their choices. It will be the only available option for cities and regional development. It's simply a matter of time until there is no option. The question is whether humans have the will to make the transition toward sustainability on their own terms or if they will simply be forced to make a rapid transition when all of the other options finally run out.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet. The Sustainable Development Goals are the blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. They address the global challenges we face, including those related to poverty, inequality, climate, environmental degradation, prosperity, and peace and justice. Countries must be allowed to meet their basic needs of employment, food, energy, water and sanitation. These include social progress and equality, environmental protection, conservation of natural resources and stable economic growth. Everybody has the right to a healthy, clean and safe environment

Sustainability is most often defined as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs. It has attributes of economic, environmental, and social. It actually refers to **four** distinct areas: human, social, economic and environmental - known as the **four pillars of sustainability**.

By getting **urban development** right, **cities** can create jobs and offer better livelihoods; increase economic growth; improve social inclusion; promote the decoupling of living standards and economic growth from environmental resource use; protect local and regional ecosystems; reduce both **urban** and rural poverty.

Sustainable development strategies for cities with significant health co-benefits include:

- Energy-efficient transport.
- Healthy urban planning.
- Healthy urban diets.
- Slum upgrading.
- Healthy, energy-efficient housing.
- Improved urban waste management.

How can we achieve sustainability?

These are:

- To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.
- To achieve universal primary education.
- To promote gender equality.
- To reduce child mortality.
- To improve maternal health.

- To combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases.
- To ensure environmental sustainability.
- To develop a global partnership for development.

The goal is to improve the community as a whole with consideration to things such as the environmental impact, economic development and social issues. Some **urban planners** work in a general **planning role** while others specialize in certain issues, such as historic preservation or transportation **planning**.

Eco city

Eco-city planning is a key element of urban land use **planning** in perspective and of ongoing debate of environmental urban **sustainable** development with a spatial and practical dimension. The conceptual basis of **ecological planning** is that we can no longer afford to be merely human-centred in approach

Essential elements of a sustainable city

- Access to public resources.
- Urban renewal actions.
- Reduction of CO2 emissions.
- Favouring ethical consumption.
- Reduce, reuse and recycle.

A **sustainable city**, or **eco-city** (also "ecocity") is a **city** designed with consideration of environmental impact, inhabited by people dedicated to minimization of required inputs of energy, water and food, and waste output of heat, air pollution - CO2, methane, and water pollution. The **ecocity** provides healthy abundance to its inhabitants without consuming more (renewable) resources than it produces, without producing more waste than it can assimilate, and without being toxic to itself or neighbouring ecosystems.

Characteristics of a sustainable city

- reducing the inputs of energy, water and food and.
- reducing the outputs of heat, water and air pollution.

Key features of a sustainable city

- Resources and services in the city are accessible to all.
- Public transport is seen as a viable alternative to cars.
- Public transport is safe and reliable.
- Walking and cycling is safe.
- Areas of open space are safe, accessible and enjoyable.

Criteria:

1. Urban transport systems need to become more sustainable

Sustainable urban transport can include giving priority to bicycles over cars as done for example in Copenhagen where a bridge exclusively for bikes has been constructed, by introducing bus rapid transit (BRT) with dedicated bus routes like in Johannesburg, or

cable cars as part of urban public transport systems to link hilly and often low-income urban communities to the city like in Medellin or La Paz.

2. Nature-based solutions work for cities, too

Increasingly nature-based solutions are considered in urban climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. An example would be New York City's greened rooftops and streets that can better manage storm water runoff and improve urban climate. China introduced the concept of 'sponge cities', cities with open spaces that can soak up floodwater and prevent disaster in ecologically friendly ways. A growing number of tools are supporting cities throughout the implementation phase, for example this one developed by UNU-EHS scientists.

3. Community networks can support urban disaster resilience

Impacts from disasters such as floods or storms are often worst in densely populated urban areas. While the role of proper building codes and land-use planning has been recognized in reducing disaster risks for a long time, increasingly social ties and community networks are on the agenda. When developing solutions for how to support the elderly during heatwaves, for example, finding help in the community is equally important to beneficial infrastructure.

4. Smart solutions can improve urban livelihoods

For poor urban dwellers access to even basic urban services can be a challenge. If you live in an informal settlement and you do not have a proper address and a bank account, it is often difficult to sign up for basic necessities such as water and energy services. Digital technologies such as mobile money can change that. In Kenya, smart metering enables payment for utilities and transportation by means of mobile money, thereby providing more equal access. Furthermore, the mobile money services facilitate transfers between urban and rural areas and are particularly helpful for female-headed households.

5. Cities, countries and international bodies need to collaborate

Urban sustainable development needs to be a top priority not only in cities but beyond urban boundaries. For this purpose Brazil enacted a City Statute and implemented a Ministry of Cities in 2003 to direct urban planning and to make it more sustainable and inclusive. Countries are also coming together on an international level, for example at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in which 167 countries participated to focus on sustainable urban development and adopted the "New Urban Agenda". While good ideas are getting implemented in different cities around the world, it is this kind of collaboration that can make a difference globally.

Human impact on the environment

1. Overpopulation

Survival used to mean repopulating. That, however, is quickly becoming true for the opposite as we reach the maximum carrying capacity that our planet can sustain. Overpopulation has grown into an epidemic since mortality rates have decreased, medicine has improved, and methods of industrial farming were introduced, thus keeping humans alive for much longer and increasing the total population. The effects of overpopulation are quite severe, with one

of the most severe being the degradation of the environment. Humans require space, and lots of it whether it is for farmland, or industries which also takes up tons of space. An increased population results in more clear-cutting, resulting in severely damaged ecosystems. Without enough trees to filter the air, CO₂ levels increase which carries the potential to damage every single organism on Earth. Another issue is our dependency on coal and fossil fuels for energy, the larger the population, the more fossil fuels will be used. The use of fossil fuels (such as oil and coal) results in copious amounts of carbon dioxide into the air- threatening the extinction of thousands of species which adds to the effect that forest depletion *already* has. Humanity continuously requires more space, which devastates ecosystems and increases CO₂ levels, further devastating the delicate environment. Although processed materials are necessary to power the cities, the previous assessment tells us that the planet can only sustain so much damage until it will begin to damage us.

2. Pollution

Pollution is everywhere. From the trash thrown out on the freeway, to the millions of metric tons of pollution pumped into the atmosphere every year- it's obvious, pollution and waste are inescapable. Pollution is so bad that to date, 2.4 billion people do not have access to clean water sources. Humanity is continuously polluting indispensable resources like air, water, and soil which requires millions of years to replenish.

3. Global Warming

Global warming is arguably the greatest cause of impact to the environment. The largest of causes emanating through CO₂ levels from respiration to more detrimental causes like burning fossil fuels and deforestation. The increase of CO₂ emissions has contributed to the planet's average temperature increasing almost a whole degree. As the Temperature increases, arctic land ice and glaciers melt which causes the ocean levels to rise at a rate of 3.42mm per year, allowing more water to absorb more heat, which melts more ice, creating a positive feedback loop which will cause the oceans to rise 1-4 feet by 2100.

4. Climate Change

Climate change is closely connected to historical development of industry and technology. As global temperatures increase, Earth's weather patterns will drastically change. While some areas will experience longer growing seasons, others will become barren wastelands as water will **deplete** in vast areas, turning once floral regions into deserts. The increase will impact weather patterns, promising more intense hurricanes in both size and frequency, as well as intensifying and prolonging droughts and heat waves. But air pollution does not just affect the environment. The evidence is mounting that poor air quality and rising temperatures are ruining delicate ecosystems, even leading to increased asthma and cancer rates in humans.

5. Genetic Modification

Genetically modified organisms (GMOs) have been a major contributor to the survival and prosperity of humans. GMO's are selected bred crops or crops that have had DNA directly implanted into it in order to give an advantage to the crop, whether that be to sustain colder temperatures, require less water, or yield more product. But GMO's are not always intentional. For years humans have used glyphosate, a herbicide designed to eliminate weeds

- the biggest threat to any plant. However, just as humans have a learning immune system, certain weeds have developed a resistance to 22 of 25 known herbicides, with 249 species of weeds completely immune according to the latest scientific report. "Super weeds" threaten farming lands by choking outcrops. One of the only solutions is to till the land, turning over the soil to kill the weeds and give an early advantage to the planted crops. The disadvantage of tilling, however, is that it causes the soil to dry faster and kills off good bacteria, making its fertile lifespan significantly shorter. To replenish the depleted soil, fertilizer is used, which introduces a whole new set of problems to the environment and can be disastrous for local agriculture in the long run.

6. Ocean Acidification

Ocean acidification is caused when CO₂ dissolves into the ocean bonding with sea water creating carbonic acid. The acid reduces the pH levels in the water, essentially changing the Ocean acidity by 30% in the last 200 years according to analysis - a level that the ocean has not been at in over 20 million years. The acidity depletes the calcium concentrations, making it difficult for crustaceans to build their shell, leaving them vulnerable without their armor. Between the global temperature rise of one degree and the ocean acidification, scientists say a quarter of all coral reefs are considered damaged beyond repair, with two-thirds under serious threat. Coral reefs are home to 25% of aquatic life, many of which are responsible for the natural filtration of the ocean and production of necessary nutrients that are vital for life under the sea. However, acidification is not the only watery threat as there are other human activities causing severe changes.

7. Water Pollution

Every year over 8 millions tons of garbage dumped into the ocean. Not only is garbage introduced into the oceans, but also the excessive amounts of fertilizer that finds its way into the ocean through rains, floods, winds, or dumped in excess right into the largest producer of oxygen we have. Fertilizer contains nitrogen, an element essential for the growth of plants-but that does not limit it to what it was intended for. Phytoplankton and algae thrive off of nitrogen, causing excessive growth in what is known as "red tides" or "brown tides" in areas with high concentrations of nitrogen. The brown tide is caused by the rapid growth of billions of algae, which deplete water bodies of oxygen and cause poison to accumulate in all life that consumes it, including fish and birds. But water pollution does not end there. Year after year, millions of tons of garbage is dumped into the ocean. Since the garbage mainly consists of plastics, it is largely indissoluble. The garbage accumulates in large vortexes across the ocean. Marine life, including the loggerhead sea turtles, are tricked into thinking they are eating food when really it is only a floating plastic bag or other poisonous plastic that will cause starvation or suffocation to any unfortunate animal that mistakenly ingests it. Pollution is the number one threat to all aquatic life and is lead cause of reduced biodiversity. This is really sad given that water and water life-forms are some of the most important natural resources at our disposal.

8. Deforestation

With an exponential expansion in human beings, more food, materials, and shelter are being manufactured at stupendous rates, mostly stemming from forestry. Forests are cleared to make way for new humans, which in turn, makes more humans, you can see the problem. According to international data, an estimated 18 million acres of trees are clear-cut each year

to make way for new development and wood products- that is just under half of all the trees on the planet since the industrial revolution began. With trees being one of the largest producers of oxygen, clearly that is not a good thing for humans- and especially not for the animals that call the forest home. With millions of different species that live in forests, deforestation is a major threat to their survival and a big conservation issue. It also increases the greenhouse gases within the atmosphere which leads to further global warming. Such human activities need to stop if we wish to survive.

9. Acid Rain

When humans burn coal, sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides are released into the atmosphere where they rise up and accumulate in the clouds until the clouds become saturated and rain acid, causing havoc on the ground beneath. When the rain falls, it accumulates in water bodies which are especially harmful to lakes and small bodies of water. The ground surrounding the water soaks up the acid, depleting the soil of essential nutrients. Trees that absorb the acid accumulate toxins that damage leaves and slowly kills large areas of forest. Acid rain has also been known to completely eliminate entire species of fish, causing a snowball effect of damage to the ecosystem that relies on diverse organisms to sustain the environment.

10. Ozone Depletion

The ozone layer is renowned for its ability to absorb harmful UV rays that would otherwise be detrimental to the health of all walks of life. Without an ozone layer, walking outside would be unbearable. Ozone is made up of three bonded oxygen's that float up to the stratosphere where they absorb a substantial amount of UV radiation, protecting all life down below. However, "ozone-depleting substances" (or ODS) primarily made up of chlorine and bromine find their way up to the stratosphere where they strip the O₃ of an oxygen, destroying its capabilities of absorbing UV light. The human impact is devastating for plants that are extremely sensitive to UV light including wheat and barley, two indispensable crops to humans. Although most chemicals that deplete the ozone layer have been banned, the chemicals that have already been released can take upwards of **80 years** to reach the upper atmosphere, so it will be some time before our protective boundary will be fully functional again. Until then, slap on that sunscreen and be safe out there.

Sustainable Progress

Sustainability is a concept that has been acknowledged by all countries around the world. Modern technological innovations follow strong guidelines that suit sustainability because of economic benefits, social, and environmental benefits for a whole society. Sustainability has been crossing boundaries in all areas of society. With these five basic elements of food, energy, water, waste, and ecology, companies and organizations around the world are taking major steps in creating a society that functions and prospers with sustainability.

- Food: Micro Farming in Urban/ Suburban Areas

Micro farming, also known as urban farming, is farming on residential or commercial property that is around less than five acres. Micro farming is being encouraged by sustainability groups in order to reduce carbon emissions, increase local economic growth, increase public health, and improve food security. It can be implemented in many kinds of

environments from metro city lots to suburban backyards, and they can produce a variety of crops from nuts to vegetables or fruits.

- Local non-GE vs Mass GE

Organic, micro farming is a low pesticide- high crop yield process, which deems more effective in quantity of per seed, than the genetically engineered(GE), mass manufactured produce. There are other studies that contradict these studies, in support of pro-pesticide agriculture. However, it is highly encouraged in a sustainable perception to use the minimal herbicide and pesticide direction, considering corn and soy, are becoming herbicide resistant at a 85 % to 93 % level. Pesticides are potentially toxic and can have acute and chronic health effects. The toxicity ranges from the type of pesticide being used. They can range from affecting the nervous system, hormones, skin, and can even be carcinogenic. Ideally, they are supposed to be absorbed by the vegetation; however, due to irrigation, waterfall, and herbicide resistance increasing, pesticides leak into groundwater and surface water.

- Local Organizations: Fleet Farming

Farmlettes, Edible Landscapes, multiple studies report an average meal travels 1500 miles to reach the dinner table in western countries. There are 40 millions acres of lawn space maintained by 800 million gallons of gasoline from lawn mowers and they use 30 to 60% of the average cities' freshwater. Fleet Farming was created to combine lawn space with agricultural production, reduce carbon emissions, and improve the convenience of healthy, economic food consumption. Fleet Farmlettes is a program that creates model urban farms for communities to learn about sustainable food growth and local farmers markets. It supports local vendors, Markets. Edible Landscapes is a service that installs and maintains low-maintenance growing systems such as raised garden bed and food forests.

- Energy: Solar Energy for Low Income Families

Low income families must have the opportunity to participate in Solar Initiative that can provide a Single-family affordable Solar Homes and Multi-family Affordable Solar Homes. more specifically, There must be dedicated programs and policies program administered funded through central, state and local government or private sector .

The goal must be to offer qualified low-income homes or areas household, up-front capacity-based rebates and incentives for solar power systems. Aim to decrease electricity usage, reduce energy bills, decrease solar energy expenses with incentives, and provide job training and employment in energy efficiency.

- Recycling:

Recycling is one of the most cost effective and diversive way to attain products or save money. It is the practice of reusing waste or older items that would normally be discarded. Different kinds of recycling include upcycling, down-cycling, E-cycling, or pre-cycling. When recycling, the seller uses a platform such a website, mobile app, recycling center, clothing store, pawn shop, furniture store, or even a garage sale to sell an old item at a price cheaper than its original value. This way, the buyer is able to purchase the desired product at an affordable cost. Some people choose to donate their used items instead of asking for

money in return. Virtually anything can be reused. Compost from food and faeces could be used for gardens. Clothing, shoes, cars, cell phones, blankets, toys, teeth, nails.

Clothes: There are multiple clothing stores that offer discounts on purchases for donating clothes such as Levi's, H & M, Madewell, and Kiehls. Stores such as Plato's Closet offers to buy used current clothes for cheap prices for affordable prices. Websites such as ThredUP and Poshmark give you an online platform to sell used, name-brand clothes at affordable prices.

Glass Bottles, Aluminium Cans, Paper/Cardboard: There are many centres that buy recyclables for five to ten cents apiece and E-waste.

- Communities that are waste-free:

In 2003, the small town of Kamikatsu, Japan saw the damages that greenhouse gases and toxins were causing their food supply from the waste incinerators. So they embarked on a strict zero-waste system that has recycled, reused, or composted around 80 % of their waste, with the rest going to landfills. Residents are very involved in the process, organizing their trash into 34 categories. The program has saved the village a third of its former costs from waste incineration.

Neustadt an der Weinstrasse, Germany: After 30 years of refining the waste management system, the town Neustadt an der Weinstrasse, recycles 70 % of its garbage. With a population of approximately 50,000 people, the town uses financial incentive and education to influence their society. Recycled waste is free of charge, while non-recyclable waste has a charge related to varying sizes of the bins. A 60 litre bin is 6.60 euros in collection fees. A 240 litre bin ranges from 24 euros to 48 euros depending on pick up date. The recycling is sorted into paper/cardboards, glass, and plastics/foils/cans/styrofoam.

The rest, such as batteries, toys, timber, tin, etc., are transported to the recycling depot. Organizing waste provides savings from as much as 270 euros to 17 euros. Germany, in general, has stopped using landfills since 2005.

- **Ecology: Fish Farming as a Sustainable Solution**

Fish are a source of protein for larger predators and other fish to consume. When fish excrete waste (nitrogen and phosphorous), seagrass and algae are fertilized and they are consumed as primary food sources for creatures of the tropical coastal ecosystems.

These ecosystems need the right proportions of phosphorus and nitrogen for algae and seagrass to thrive and expand. Fishes and reefs of different sizes affected the expansion of the tropical ecosystems. The results showed that fish at larger reefs produced more nutrients from waste excretion, where the nutrients were in such excess, it spread around 3 meters from the larger reefs. This caused the algae and seagrass to spread.

Overfishing is contributing to the imbalance in fish species, which causes the nutrient excretion proportion to destabilize the ecosystems' primary food source. The lack of fish may as well be destroying a major portion of the ocean's ability to flourish in its current state. The natural seaweed acts as food rich with nutrients. Open pen fish farming still has flaws but has come a long way from its original design. Vaccines are being used on fishes to reduce the

excess of antibiotics and fish are fed plant-based fish meal. The pens are also moved around in different areas of the body of water to allow the environment to heal.

Scientists and fish farmers are also working on revitalizing a herbivore diet for the fish to flourish. Recently, the fish farming industry has been pushing for indoor farming (recirculated system) to reduce water pollution and threatening the wild fish in locations such as Norway.

Fish Farming is the process of growing fish in a net or confined space. It has been growing in popularity as an alternative to fishing in the ocean compared to overfishing, which has been an increasing issue around the world. 80 % of wild fish have been overfished in order to meet population's demand. The effects of overfishing in the ocean have been significant. Fish farming is also known as a controversial alternative because of its multiple flaws. Popularly farmed fish, such as Salmon, tuna, and cod, are carnivores that consume other fish. Fish farmers have to actually continue fishing in the oceans in order to provide for their own fish farms. Alternatives to the extra fishing include feeding the fish pellets. These fish pellets are large carbohydrates that fishes' bodies are not adjusted to eating. The health benefits of consuming fish decrease with fish farms because the fish do not consume their typical diet. Diseases are also more likely to spread in these farms, thus, these farms are filled with antibiotics and chemicals. Farmed fish can also contaminate water quality with their waste and the fish can escape into foreign waters.

UNIT 3 – WAR AND PEACE

What is the global context: identities and relationships?

is concerned with exploring identities; beliefs and values; personal, physical, mental, social and spiritual health; human relationships including families, friends, communities and cultures; what it means to be human.

There are five main causes of conflict: information conflicts, values conflicts, interest conflicts, relationship conflicts, and structural conflicts. Information conflicts arise when people have different or insufficient information

What causes conflict among communities?

Your community members may have expectations that aren't being met, or don't match up with other members' expectations. These can include:

1. Differing principles & mismatching values: Are your community principles prominently displayed and are you attracting the right people to your online community?
2. Diversity of perspectives: do you have such a diverse membership that their perspectives are clashing too much?
3. Lack of focus: Is your community wandering aimlessly or do they know what the purpose of engaging is?
4. Disagreement over strategy or execution: does your membership agree with where you want to take your online community and how you are going about doing so?

Personality-driven causes of conflict

We're all very different and have our own unique personality. While this makes your online community interesting and encourages a range of debate, sometimes personalities and ways of communicating clash, for example:

5. Limitations of reading and writing capabilities: are some of your community members less literate , or less careful about how they write or making sure they understand the message they are responding to than others?
6. Immovable opinions: Have participants decided their personal positions in a debate and are incapable of flexible debate?
7. In-articulation of differing values: Are participants in the community not making differing sets of values clear enough for productive discussions to take place?
8. Dismissiveness: Is there an element of patronising, demeaning or condescending language being used in the debate?

Environmental causes of conflict

Sometimes, the environment you provide for your community can cause problems. When communicating we rely on tools, both interpersonal as well as functional. When these are lacking in some way, the following can happen:

9. No physical communication cues: Are the lack of non-verbal visual cues causing problems for your membership in identifying mood and tone?
10. Impersonality of the medium: Are your community members losing their inhibitions and saying things they would not dare say face to face?
11. Misinterpreted silences: Is the inherent asynchronicity of the medium your community uses to communicate resulting in the time delay in-between responses blowing issues out of proportion?

Emotional causes of conflict

Over time, underlying emotional issues will develop between your online community's membership which will affect how they communicate.

13. Historical problems: Do certain community members have previous personal arguments affecting their ongoing interactions?
14. Prejudice: Are there personal prejudices at play when people butt heads in your online community?
15. Perception of injustice: Is one member in particular complaining of being persecuted by other elements in the community?

16. Power dynamics: Have a few cliques developed and are they vying for supremacy and control over your community?

What causes conflicts between groups?

Conflict in organizations can be caused by task interdependencies, status inconsistencies, jurisdictional ambiguities, communication problems, dependence on common resource pools, lack of common performance standards, and individual differences.

Economic, social and environmental trends come together, for example, looking at resource competition and climate change (the latter intensifying the lack of resources, leading to political conflict). State fragility continues to be a key source for internal conflicts, instability and human suffering.

What are the factors affecting world peace?

We categorize these factors in three groups: economic, political, and socio-demographic, and test a set of hypotheses as to their influence using data covering more than 100 countries. Our results show that all three groups of factors play some part in contributing toward peacefulness in a country.

How does global relations influence conflict and peace?

Global trade openness promotes peace

More importantly, our study finds that global trade openness also significantly promotes peace. An increase in global trade openness would reduce the probability of military conflict as it leads to an increase in bilateral trade interdependence

Effects of war also include mass destruction of cities and have long lasting effects on a country's economy. Armed conflict has important indirect negative consequences on infrastructure, public health provision, and social order. These indirect consequences are often overlooked and unappreciated.

What is the relationship between globalization and human rights?

Globalization is leading to greater problems of state capacity to comply with human rights obligations, particularly economic, social, and cultural rights such as trade union freedoms, the right to work, and the right to social security.

Do international economic relations promote peace?

The results show that an increase in bilateral trade interdependence and global trade integration significantly promotes peace between countries. ... Bilateral trade interdependence promotes peace more significantly for contiguous countries, whereas global trade openness contributes more to peace between distant countries. Peace is a key component of sustainable development. A healthy business environment is important for development, and in conflict-ridden communities, business operations are disrupted due to the unreliable social services and the prevalence of social problems such as poverty, hunger and inequality.

Conflict Management

What is conflict management meaning?

Conflict management can be defined as the process of dealing with (perceived) incompatibilities or disagreements arising from, for example, diverging opinions, objectives, and needs.

Conflict management is not only about dealing with the conflict; it denotes the management of conflict in violent or competitive and nonviolent or cooperative ways. Today the field is burgeoning with institutions, organizations—private, multilateral—and individual consultants who specialize in managing conflicts

Today more than 600 million young people live in volatile and conflict-prone areas. Young people are disproportionately affected by the multiple and often interlinked forms of violence such as political violence, organized crime and terrorist attacks which exact human, social and economic costs. In the past decade, the recruitment of young people into violent and extremist groups has led some to view youth as a threat to global security and stability. However, research shows that the number of young people who actively participate in violence is a small minority, while the vast majority of youth are not prone to violence, despite the injustices, deprivations and abuse they can confront daily, particularly in conflict zones. Moreover, a growing body of evidence suggests that they can and do play active roles as agents of positive and constructive change, and the recently adopted Security Council Resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security highlights this fact. It is a formal recognition of the positive role youth can play in the maintenance of international peace and security.

The maintenance of global peace and security is a cross cutting issue that is critical to achieving all the Sustainable Development Goals. Several UN offices are involved in the promotion and maintenance of international peace and security including: the Security Council, General Assembly, Secretary-General, Departments of Peacekeeping Operations, Field Support and Political Affairs and the Peacebuilding Support Office. Universities and institutions of higher learning are also important actors because they educate future leaders and peacemakers, who will shape the course of peace building in the world.

Negotiation strategies

The term "international conflict" referred to conflicts between different nation-states and conflicts between people and organizations in different nation-states. Increasingly, however, it also applies to inter-group conflicts within one country when one group is fighting for independence or increased social, political, or economic power (e.g., Sudan/South Sudan, Iraq (now that the US has largely left), and Syria).

Resolution between Nations

I. Peaceful Means of Conflict Resolution:

It is also called pacific settlement of international disputes. Article 33 of the United Nations Charter explicitly states that “any dispute endangering international peace and security would at first be tried to be resolved through negotiations, arbitration, judicial remedy and several other such means”.

(1) Negotiations:

It is the simplest of all methods of peaceful settlement of international disputes. The provisions in Article 40 of the UN Charter also specifically focus on this aspect before taking help from the Security Council.

However, it may not always result in resolving the conflict. As Schleicher points out “is one which may or may not result in binding action and whose effectiveness depends on their contribution to a meeting of mind”.

(2) Conciliation:

It implies settlement of disputes by referring them to a conciliator or a Commission. As Oppenheim observes “the process of settling a dispute by referring it to a commission or persons whose task is to elucidate the facts and proposals for settlement, but which does not have the binding character”. United Nations also used the instrument to resolve Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan.

(3) Mediation:

It implies effort by a third state to resolve dispute between two states amicably. Article 4 of the Hague Conference specifically mentions mediation as “reconciling the opposing claims and appeasing the feelings of resentment which may have arisen between the states at variance”. The art of mediation may be performed by a person or an institution. In 1947 the role played by United Nations Security in Indonesia was more than that of a negotiator.

(4) Enquiry:

It implies investigation by a third party into the competing claims of the states. But, the judgment is binding on the parties.

(5) Arbitration:

It refers to settlement of a dispute by an umpire, a commission or a tribunal (other than International Court of Justice) whose decisions are binding on the parties. As Oppenheim observes “Arbitration means the determination of a difference between states through a legal decision of one or more umpires or of a tribunal, other than the International Court of Justice chosen by the Parties”.

(6) Judicial Settlement or Adjudication:

It refers to a process of settlement of dispute by the International Court of Justice. Its judges are appointed by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council. It adjudicates on the principles of law, equality and justice. Its judgments are binding on the parties. Some of the important examples are dispute between Britain and Palestine (1929), Germany and Poland (1927).

(7) Role of League of Nations and United Nations:

Covenant of the League mentioned various provisions relating to the pacific settlement of international disputes. Similarly, UN Charter has also devised means by which disputes could be settled peacefully. The parties to any dispute, the continuation of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their disputes by such means”. If the disputes are not resolved peacefully, the Security Council retains the power of imposing sanctions and military intervention.

II. Forceful Means:

Forceful means of settlement of international disputes are used when the peaceful means fail to resolve the issues. According to Oppenheim “forceful means are those in which there is some element of force. One state uses it to ensure that the other state accept the terms of settlement”. The forceful methods are as follows:

1. Counteraction:

Despite being a forceful means, it is not a means to damage the other state. For example, it includes severing political relations and ending other relations with the enemy. India has used this method against the racial policies of South Africa and anti-India activity promoted by Pakistan.

2. Retaliation:

According to Brailey it means “seizing property and person.” Though UN charter declares it to be an illegal method, most often states use it.

3. Peaceful Seizure:

This method is used by powerful states against the weaker ones through naval forces.

4. Intervention:

It means interference by a third party in dispute between two states. The interventionist state makes its recommendations binding on the parties in terms of its power. USA intervened in resolving crisis in Yugoslavia (1997) by resorting to this method.

5. UN Charter and Forceful Methods:

UN Charter specifically deals with the forceful methods.

It can be categorised into Peaceful and Forceful means:

Peaceful means:

1. Negotiation: bilateral talks between countries.
2. Conciliation: It implies settlement of disputes by referring them to a conciliator or a Commission.
3. Arbitration: It refers to settlement of a dispute by an umpire, a commission or a tribunal (other than International Court of Justice) whose decisions are binding on the parties.
4. Role of League of Nations and United Nations

Forceful means:

1. Counteraction: it includes severing political relations and ending other relations with the enemy.
2. Intervention: It means interference by a third party in dispute between two nations.

Unit 4 - Superpower

A superpower is a state that cannot be ignored on the world stage and without whose cooperation no world problem can be solved. During the Cold War, for instance, the United States could not intervene in world affairs without taking into account the position of the U.S.S.R., and vice versa. The fact that both of these states had superpower status, however, did not make them equal. Indeed the United States was more powerful than the U.S.S.R., according to most criteria (military, economic, etc.).

Over the past 50 years, the United States, France, United Kingdom and the Soviet Union, and Russia, have been recognized as global superpowers. The term global superpower, according to websites like the World Bank or IMF, are also financially stable enough to assist nations that need extensive humanitarian aid. In addition, a global superpower is a nation that's part of the world's trillion-dollar club, an organization consisting of the world's top grossing

nations. These top-grossing nations are always the strongest economically, technologically, and educationally.

Although international competition for global dominance has been stiff, the United States has managed to maintain its role as a global superpower because we are the world's most technologically-advanced country. The United States attracts students from around the world with the best universities and top doctors and sick patients with advanced hospitals. Militarily, the U.S. has managed to use its superiorly equipped military to confront threats to people's freedoms abroad. More importantly, the United States' ideals of 'determining one's own destiny' has attracted generations of immigrants, thus creating a melting-pot of diverse ethnic traditions and great talent from around the world.

Other existing or emerging global super powers include Japan, China, Russia, Brazil, Germany India and Singapore. As the planet's most populated nation with the largest military and workforce, China is a clear global superpower. Despite great levels of poverty, China has emerged as an economic super power because it manufactures so many of the products consumed in other parts of the world, and especially the United States. Japan has managed to sustain its role as a global superpower by being the second most technologically-advanced nation in the world. Companies like Nissan, Toyota and Sony drive this economy which creates products the global market craves, supplemented with the man power of its workforce, 9th largest in the world at 65 million.

India is another global superpower by several accounts. India has a very hefty workforce at 487.3 million, the second largest in the world. India's extensive workforce and the currency difference between the United States and India has made it cheaper for U.S. companies like IBM and Microsoft to move lots of their operations from the United States to India, where it's cheaper to pay workers. Hence, India has an extensive global market share for exporting products made by their workforce. Moreover, India has various companies that list among the Forbes 2000, which are the highest-grossing companies in the world. For example, Reliance Industries, which grossed \$29 billion last year, ranks 126th in the world in revenue according to the Forbes 2000 of 2010.

Brazil, has also managed to become a global superpower because of its ability to establish an economy which outweighs all other South American nations. Brazil's strong growth and high interest rates has made Brazil an attractive destination for foreign investment, which helped contribute to Brazil's expansive workforce of 103.6 million, the 6th largest in the world. Brazil's self-sufficiency in the oil sector due to the success of the government-owned company, Petrobras, has attracted interest by global superpowers like the United States, which seeks to strengthen their energy alliance. Brazil has also attracted trade agreements and investments with several highly-advanced nations like the Netherlands, China, and the United States, escalating Brazil's global market share.

Russia had to reform its economic and political system from the bottom up and, in the process, lost this prominent status.

On an opposite track, Singapore has shined as a rising nation internationally because of its attracting major investments in pharmaceuticals and medical technology. It also has the third highest GDP-real growth rate in the world at 14.7 percent. Singapore's public and private sector attempts at fully-modernizing its nation leads it on the path of becoming the high-tech hub of South-eastern Asia and a rising global superpower.

Globally identified three areas the nations needs to invest in and improve to maintain the status in the generations ahead. First, we need to improve education to reaffirm and sustain our global-leadership role. This must start in our urban schools, where in country like US 2,000 out of 15,000 high schools account for half of the nation's high-school dropouts. Second, innovation and third entrepreneurialism play a critical role in sustaining our role as a global superpower, from implementing the ideas of visionaries who sought to interconnect our world, like Mark Zuckerberg, Bill Gate, Larry Page etc.

1. **Economics**

- a. Do other nations look to your economy as a benchmark for economic health? Do your markets dictate other world markets?
- b. How prosperous is your nation on both nominal and relative scales?
- c. Is your currency the most powerful and most observed internationally?
- d. Are your businesses more widespread and dominant than the businesses of other nations around the globe?

2. **Military**

- a. Do you maintain a level of military dominance that surpasses rivals in a 'clear cut' fashion?
- b. Do you maintain the ability to project power in every sphere of the globe?

3. **Culture and Society**

- a. Is your culture the most widely visible among the world?
- b. Is your entertainment industry premier by international standards?
- c. Is your culture attractive for foreign nations and individuals to embrace?

4. **Diplomacy**

- a. Do you have powerful allies, or any allies?
- b. Do you maintain diplomatic influence over nations without the use of military power?
- c. Does other nations look to you to lead the way in global events?

Being a superpower is about dominance.

It's not about simply being powerful, it's about power in comparison to everyone else. Global powers were powerful. Regional powers are powerful. Superpowers are dominant. They have no challengers or equals. Their military is dominant, their economy is the most important, their culture is the most expansive, their soft power is the most influential.

A superpower has no comparison. Global powers have equals. For example, at the height of WWI, several nations were powerful. Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Russia, etc. All of them had important economies and cultures and powerful militaries so that there was no clear cut dominance by any one nation above the other.

